WRL News

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CENTRAL AMERICA: At The Turning Point

By Jack Malinowski

A recent headline in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* (May 29, 1983) captures the essence of the crisis in Central America in mid-1983: *"U.S. ADVISERS DIRECTING WAR IN EL SALVADOR."* This latest revelation detailing the role of the US military in day-to-day battlefield tactics and the death of the first adviser, comes on top of several developments this year indicating deepening US commitment to a military solution throughout the region. These include:

- The "not-so-secret" war against Nicaragua, arming and training ex-Somoza Guardsmen and sponsoring their attacks on Nicaragua, costing hundreds of lives.
- Increasing build-up of Honduran armed forces with airstrips, weapons and, most recently, the plan for an expanded training base to increase Salvadorean as well as Honduran counter-insurgency abilities.
- President Reagan's April 27 speech to Congress that further defined the security interests of the US in defending the right-wing regimes of Central America and calling for massive escalations of military and economic support funds for El Salvador and other countries.
- Stepped-up pressure on Costa Rica to re-militarize, endangering its democratic traditions and allowing free movement of Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries in opening a southern front.
- Refusal to respond seriously to peace initiatives offered by the Salvadorean opposition or the Nicaraguans or to support other efforts by Mexico, Venezuela or the newly-formed "Contadora Group" of Latin American nations meeting in Panama.
- The new threats against Cuba.
- Efforts to renew military aid and sales to Guatemala despite the massacres of thousands of peasants and civilians.

The Road to Vietnam

Considering the size and population of Central America, the US involvement has become immense. The number of CIA personnel, the U-2 and AWAC's flights over Nicaragua, the sophisticated spy equipment aboard naval vessels up and down the Central American coastline and the heavy flow of arms to El Salvador alone (approximately $1 billion over the past three years) plus the new increase in advisers which is the latest ominous signal of a growing Vietnam-style commitment.

Like with Vietnam, there is a point of no return. There is mounting bloodshed and

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WRL Honors Its Own at the Annual Peace Award Dinner

Tom Grabell, Virginia Eggleston and Ashley King accepting the 1983 WRL Peace Award. Story and photos inside. *Photo by Ed Hedemann*

E.N.D. Convention in Berlin:
Attempting to Reach Across Borders

by David McReynolds

From May 9 to 14 nearly three thousand people gathered in West Berlin for the Second European Convention of Nuclear Disarmament. (END stands for European Nuclear Disarmament—a British-based group which owes much to the energy of Meg Beresford and E. P. Thompson.) They had come for speeches, but more important, they had come for workshops, for information-sharing, and for morale building as West Europe gears for a huge struggle against the stationing of Cruise and Pershing II missiles. There were delegates from every West European country, including Iceland. There were also delegates from Japan, the Pacific Islands, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States.

Missing, however, were any delegates from either the official peace committees in Eastern Europe, or any persons from the independent movements in the USSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, or Czechoslovakia—though we know that independent and unofficial groups had applied for visas and been denied exit permits by their governments.

Because this sad and empty space was caused by the actions of the Soviet Peace Committee, I address that issue first. In the early part of the year Yuri Zhukov of the Soviet Peace Committee had sent out a public letter to perhaps a thousand peace groups, attacking END and the Berlin Conference—primarily because it was clear the Berlin Conference would be critical not only of Cruise and Pershing, but also of the Soviet SS-20's, and because of END's policy of trying to reach across political boundaries and establish links with the various unofficial groups. The Zhukov letter was not very good, somewhat the same kind of icy rhetoric Reagan uses, except in this case it came from Moscow, not Washington. The massive turnout in Berlin showed how little influence Moscow really has on the independent movement in the West. And the fact the Conference devoted almost all of its time to organizing against deployment of Cruise/Pershing, and only a small chunk of time to building relations with unofficial movements in Eastern Europe, showed that Moscow's fears were misplaced.

However since Yuri Zhukov made this question such an issue, and since the conference was boycotted, I want to spend time looking at the problem, which is new for many in the American movement.

David McReynolds is a member of the WRL national staff.

Within Marxist-Leninist countries (and also within former colonial nations in Africa and Asia where a single party led the way to victory against imperialism) there is a monopoly of political power hard for Americans to understand. In Marxist-Leninist theory (and the stress here is on *Leninist*, since Marx himself never conceived of a single political party operating without popular restraints) the Communist Party guides the nation at every level, from trade unions to youth groups. In Marxist-Leninist countries trade unions do not strike; women's organizations do not directly challenge the patriarchal structure—and peace groups exist as semi-official bodies and *never* raise questions about Soviet policy. None of the East European peace committees has criticized Soviet nuclear tests, or Soviet military actions in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, or Afghanistan, or the Soviet deployment of SS-20's.

This is not to say no debate goes on in the Soviet Union and states allied to it—anyone who follows events in the Communist countries knows there is often public controversy over corruption, incompetence, lack of consumer goods, poor quality, etc. What is *not* allowed is the development of any ideological grouping independent of Party control. (The one exception has been the Church which, not so much in the Soviet Union where it is well-fed and tame, but in Eastern Europe, has maintained a significant degree of independence.) The situation in the Soviet Bloc is not, I might note, so remarkable. How often does an American dissenter appear on the Johnny Carson Show? When did Merv Griffin have a socialist, pacifist, or feminist as a guest star? How long would a TV commentator last after suggesting the major cause of unemployment in the United States was capitalism?

This brings us to the area of peace. The Soviet people lost twenty million dead, and the destruction of virtually every rail line, factory, power station, dam, oil field, etc., on a line from Leningrad to the North, through Moscow, down to Stalingrad (now renamed Volgograd) in the South. This left the Soviet people—and their leaders—with an odd double approach to peace. They know and fear war with a gut fear Americans can't understand. (Only those growing up immediately after our Civil War would even begin to understand the depth of suffering.) But if this means they want desperately to avoid war, it also means they are determined to "fight for peace." They are convinced that only their military power can defend them and, in a kind of mirror-image of Reagan, they see *their* bombs as defensive and moral, and US bombs as offensive and immoral. There are peace committees in every Soviet Bloc country—and *all* their work is directed against Western policy, none against the military preparations of their own governments. What a strange peace movement this seems to us, for we spend little time focusing on Soviet policy—over which we don't have much control—and a great deal of time on our own government.

In the past few years, as the surge of anti-war feeling has swept Europe, it has ignored the stupid, historically non-existent line between "East and West" Europe, and reached from London to Moscow, from West Germany to East Germany. There are unofficial and independent peace groups operating in several Soviet Bloc countries—and always operating under great official pressure. The independent movement in the West, particularly END, has been clear it would maintain lines of communication with *both* the official and the unofficial peace groupings. This has been difficult and in West Berlin was impossible, since Communist policy made it impossible for anyone, independent or quasi-official, to attend. (Please keep in mind, even as we protest the refusal of the Communist Bloc states to grant exit visas to independent peace workers, that this is also a mirror-image of Reagan, who denied visas to hundreds of our non-aligned friends and co-workers from Japan and Canada, preventing them from attending the UN Special Session last year.)

Because I strongly believe in using *all* channels to advance the cause of peace, while at the conference I crossed into East Berlin where I spent more than an hour in frank and friendly discussion with the Peace Council of the GDR—the "official" committee. I appreciated the fact that the Peace Council took the time to meet with me and I hope one or two lines of communication may have been opened for later exploration. I did not have a chance to arrange a meeting with the unofficial contacts in East Berlin, but Bill Moyer, who works with the Movement for a New Society, did cross over one night and spent a long evening talking with a number of Germans.

I think it may help us in the United States

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NYC WRLers Arrested at Armed Forces Day Parade

By Wendy Axel

WRLers displaying banner at Armed Forces Day parade. *Photo by Fran Kubian*

On Saturday, May 21, 1983, the Armed Forces Day Parade marched up Fifth Avenue in New York City. As in years before, WRL members turned out to protest the glorification of instruments of death and destruction.

We carried banners and colored balloons, and a small group planned to lie-in in front of the tanks. Before the parade, the police moved us further and further away from the reviewing stand where most of the press and spectators were. Each time they moved us they said, "The space for demonstrators is just down the block."

At 2 o'clock the parade began marching past us up Fifth Avenue. We moved as close to the reviewing stand as possible, about a half a block away.

We displayed our banners, and balloons saying "Blow Up Balloons Not People" were thrown in front of the marchers. The police came over and said, "Everybody leave, this area is being frozen." Shortly afterwards, they started making arrests.

Bruce Birnberg, who was carrying a furled banner, was approached by police while crossing the street with other spectators, and was hauled off backwards. Other people, some with balloons, partially furled banners and one woman, Annie Quintano, who was holding a large cross, were arrested and charged with disorderly conduct. Some people were also charged with resisting arrest, among them Marilyn Meyer, who, while standing calmly with other spectators had been grabbed unexpectedly from behind and had instinctively pulled away.

Others among the arrested were John Miller, Lynne Kramer, Sallie Marx, Carol Weiss, Grace Nicholes, Dan Zuger, Michael Ryan, Carole Livingston and Jay Dobkin.

All arrested were taken to Midtown South and released, except for Jay. A computer check showed that he had two outstanding bench appearance tickets from 1979, both related to anti-war activities. He was held for 38 hours in police custody.

Although some of the demonstrators had come to the parade prepared to sit-in, most never got the opportunity before they were arrested. The NYC Local is planning to challenge this violation of our right to demonstrate.

Before the parade began, police approached demonstrators to move them so they wouldn't be right across the street from the reviewing stand. *Photo by Fran Kubian*

WRL Members Meet and Eat— And Honor Our Valued Workers

Ashley King.

Sybil Claiborne presents peace award to Virginia Eggleston.

Virginia Eggleston

Determined vigiler,
Lawbreaker
possessed of humor and style
she volunteers
not only her time,
but even in winter
brings spring into the office.

Tom Grabell

A man of good humor
whose hands are eloquent
having sent words of peace and justice
to tens of thousands.
With the many he has demonstated
but he is one of the few
to volunteer for routine work.

Ashley King

So efficient
he makes it clear
that volunteers, not computers
may yet replace paid staff.
A man of wit, a lover of music,
possessed of a quiet fury
to stop the fires of war.

Once a year, WRLers from the metropolitan New York area take an evening out to meet each other and relax at the annual Peace Award Dinner. This year was no exception. On May 7, over 200 WRL members and friends gathered at the Village Community School, shared culinary creations from all of our kitchens, and presented the Peace Award to Virginia Eggleston, Tom Brabell and Ashley King.

For years, Virginia, Tom and Ashley have come into the office (on an incredible and consistent basis), and have volunteered their time —sending out literature, stuffing mailings, maintaining our pledge system, and helping to mail thousands of calendars. This kind of work gets very little public attention—but keeps the office humming along.

By voting the Peace Award this year to our office volunteers, we were honoring the willingness of all of us who give our time and our labor to the cause of peace and justice. Our work isn't usually glamorous. Most of it consists of routine tasks and office chores, all crucial to keeping our network informed and telling others that the War Resisters League exists and what we believe in.

At the dinner, Virginia, Tom and Ashley were presented with scrolls (the text is reprinted) which were hand-designed by Erika Weihs. And WRL members had an opportunity to publically thank them for this gift of labor.

Of course, like all other events we take part in, this one couldn't have happened without the work of many people. A special thanks to Sybil Claiborne and Vera Williams who coordinated all the food preparations and to all the people who helped out that evening.

Tom Grabell and Ralph DiGia.

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Central America

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destruction, but nothing to solve the basic problems of the region. The "secret war" against Nicaragua will no more lead to the downfall of the Sandinistas than the Bay of Pigs invasion led to Castro's defeat 20 years ago. Despite difficulties and criticisms most Nicaraguans support the Sandinista revolution, especially the poor who have received its benefits (literacy, health care, land reform).

In El Salvador the FMLN/FDR has managed to overcome the Salvadorean Army in numerous battles despite US arms and training—and the base of their support is widespread. No amount of money, equipment or training will convince the government troops and officers that they are defending a society worth dying for. The US-sponsored "land reform" has benefitted only about 5% of the rural poor and is continually subverted by landholders. The planned elections for December 1983 will solve nothing since they will exclude the real opposition groups and be supervised by the very military forces responsible for most of the violence, which has now cost over 40,000 lives since 1979.

Are There Any Alternatives?

As we reflect on the suffering and struggle of the people of Central America and the rage we feel toward US government policies, several challenges to the peace movement seem critical at this time:

1. ***END INTERVENTION AND BUILD PUBLIC SUPPORT FOR POLITICAL SOLUTIONS***

The majority of the American people have continuously shown their skepticism or outright opposition to Reagan's interventionist policy in Central America. The peace movement needs to do more in reaching the US public and strengthening this sentiment. A recent Gallup Poll taken for the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations showed that 89% said they would oppose more military aid to El Salvador even if the guerrillas were about to win. Solid grassroots educational work must go on in every state and congressional district so that distortions such as contained in Reagan's April speech cannot go unchallenged. Clear explanations of policy alternatives and peace initiatives should be made available in our outreach. If people are offered accurate information they will act to oppose further intervention and support a political settlement.

2. ***UNDERSTAND NICARAGUA***

The revolutionary process in Nicaragua is a crucial event in Central America's history. The peace movement can play a critical role in moving the US public to greater understanding of what is really happening there. It seems clear that US policy is based on ignoring Nicaragua's history and obscuring any "good example" that it might offer to other Latin American countries. The many levels of de-stabilization and military attacks against Nicaragua seek to either destroy the revolution or force it into a more repressive and militaristic direction. President Reagan uses the term "freedom fighters" to praise the Somocistas terrorizing the Nicaraguan countryside while Congress inches toward minimal restrictions on covert operations.

Contrary to what is often assumed, Nicaragua has tried to remain non-aligned. Foreign aid for the Sandinista government has been greatest from Western European nations, and Mexico and Venezuela have maintained close ties. Nicaragua has received some military equipment from the Soviet Union, but it has also made substantial arms purchases from France. There are Cubans working in Nicaragua (mainly in education, health care and communications as well as military advisers) but there are also many Latin Americans, Europeans and quite a few Americans.

The US government accuses Nicaragua of sending substantial arms shipments to the Salvadorean rebels. It has never, however, furnished public proof of those shipments.

The Nicaraguan people need and deserve our solidarity at this dangerous moment in their history. They believe that people who work for peace with justice will not fail them.

3. ***DEVELOP NEW ORGANIZING INITIATIVES***

It is a fact that the strong grassroots efforts of the religious community and solidarity groups have helped prevent even worse US intervention in Central America. But now the stakes are rising and require greater mobilization of the American people that only a strong nationwide movement can achieve. We need to support recent efforts to link the peace and justice movements into a mighty chorus of opposition to intervention. This is a critical year when peace groups, religious and labor, Third World communities, women, gay and lesbian organizations, students and senior citizens, all can be drawn together to prevent another Vietnam-type involvement that will bring about devastation for Central America.

Events such as the August 27th March on Washington for Jobs, Peace and Freedom and the Euromissile demonstrations for the Fall provide opportunities for highlighting the struggles for peace with justice in Central America. November 12th has been designated as a day of major coordinated activities by a wide array of organizations demanding an end to intervention and a new beginning for US policy in Central America.

Jack Malinowski is the Human Rights Coordinator of the American Friends Service Committee.

Civil Defense Strategy Conference

On April 23 about thirty-five people came to New York City to participate in a strategy conference on Civil Defense. The conference was jointly called by several groups including Religious Task Force of MfS, Physicians for Social Responsibility, Intercommunity Center for Peace and Justice, and WRL.

The day-long conference dealt with seven proposals, including linking Civil Defense with nuclear free zones, setting up a national task force on Civil Defense, promoting Civil Defense olympics, civilian-based defense, and so forth. The conference was structured to emphasize working groups which concentrated on the proposals.

It seems the issue which generated the most heat was "nuclear free zones." Some wanted Civil Defense to be subsumed under local campaigns for nuclear free zones. While others felt that Civil Defense merited a national campaign all on its own (See *WRL News*, Jan.-Feb. 1983).

There was no agreement on an on-going structure, but there will be a task force meeting on June 25 which will pursue follow-up questions.

Among the more imaginative ideas raised at the conference was the Civil Defense Olympics to be held September 24 in Saratoga Springs, NY. The Olympics will consist of teams of the "average American family (Mom, Dad, Buddy, and Sis)," with anyone playing whatever role they wish. The events will include duck and cover drills; spare door and shovel carrying; digging a hole, driving a car over it, and getting into the hole; automobile packing contests; possession of the best post-destruction documents; penpersonship of P.O. change of address forms, etc.

—Ed Hedemann

END Conference

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to know a little of what the "unofficial" groups think, and so I reprint at the end a short paper sent from East Berlin to the END conference. This could not be signed because political conditions make that dangerous. But I also have on my desk a two-page statement from the Charter 77 group in Prague which I'll send to anyone interested—send me a self-addressed envelope and 25¢ for xerox. (*I should add that there has been an exchange of correspondence between American peace leaders and the Soviet Peace Committee—this runs to about 20 pages and copies will be sent for $2 to cover postage and copying.*)

I have taken this much space because the question of links with unofficial as well as official groupings will require great diplomacy, great understanding on both sides, patience, and sometimes the willingness to be "stubborn". Our primary work clearly is directed at our own government—but we do gently but firmly insist on our right to maintain human contact across political boundaries.

Two things impressed me about the Conference—aside from the fascinating and controversial Conference Center itself, which seemed a huge art-deco "machine" for people to meet in. First, I was delighted to see so many of our people there, from War Resisters International. Not only Myrtle Solomon, the current Chair, and Michael Randle, a past chair, but a whole array of WRI folks from all over Europe. It was clear that radical nonviolence was at least one current running through the sessions.

Second, while the speakers included a number of folks dealing with arms control it was obvious the conference was made up of grass roots people who wanted to go beyond arms control toward disarmament. And it felt awfully good to be part of so massive a conference, that was truly independent of either power bloc. The Berlin organizers did a remarkable job at housing us, making sure we had subway maps, and handling conference details.

One "gap" did appear. This was—despite the Americans, Japanese, Australians, Pacific Islanders—a *European conference*. That was its strength but also its weakness. Europeans can be as limited in their world-view as any American. We need an international framework which will *include* the pacifist internationals—War Resisters International and the International Fellowship of Reconciliation—but also have room for the non-pacifist groups which are authentically non-aligned. I think of the Japanese movements, the Yugoslavs, secular groups in Europe itself. And, where possible, ties to the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America. At one time, while Peggy Duff was alive, the International Confederation for Disarmament and Peace played this role. But with Peggy's death the ICDP has become less active. Most of my time in Berlin was spent in sessions pulled together by Sheila Cooper and Sheila Oakes of Great Britain to see if a broader and more international framework could be established. I think progress was made. I am "tentatively optimistic" and hope more can be reported later.

In the offices of the Peace Council of the German Democratic Republic, East Berlin. Left to right: Ruth Gericke, Werner Rumpel, Helga Scheibe, Fritz Rathig.
Photo by David McReynolds

A Peace Paper for the 2nd European Convention for Nuclear Disarmament

1. What do we mean by "peace"?

By "peace" we mean more than simply the absence of war. This means that we experience the post-war period as a time characterized by wars and violence.

Although the successful prevention of the stationing of the NATO Missiles would thus constitute an important step towards reducing the nuclear threat to the peoples of the world, we consider it absolutely necessary to identify all forms of violence and to attack them at their sources. By this we mean social injustices both within a particular country and between countries; oppression by governments or foreign powers, the industrial nations' economic expansionism, and the absolute claims of ideologies and power structures supporting them.

From this follows the necessity to support reforms and processes of renewal—such as those fought for by the Polish workers—and to foster other ways of life.

What matters is that all nations achieve their independence and sovereignty and that individual freedom and dignity are safeguarded. This implies civil and human rights, freedom of belief and religious faith, the right of assembly, press freedom, and the right to freely and publicly express one's opinion—including one's opinion on the question of peace. These are the rights set forth in the charter of the United Nations and in the Helsinki agreement.

2. What are our demands?

Immediate and substantive steps towards disarmament and demilitarization are needed right away to increase the common security of the individual states. We must renounce the first use of ABC weapons, and ban the production and development of them. Furthermore, we should seek to create nuclear-free zones in Europe and throughout the world, and prevent the deployment of new missiles in East and West.

We call for the withdrawal of foreign troops from all countries. The creation of democratic social structures in the countries of East, West, North and South is absolutely necessary. This would provide new possibilities towards solving the so-called "German Question" in keeping with the right of neighboring countries to determine their own relation to each other.

All earnest proposals for furthering peace should be seriously considered and the oppression of peace initiatives dissenting from the official line must be stopped. An open discussion tolerating differences of opinion on questions of peace and violence must become the rule rather than the exception, and furthermore, the active support for democratic conditions beyond one's own borders should be supported.

3. What can we in East Germany do for peace in the world?

We will continue educating the public about how the official plays down the real

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Second War Tax Resistance Conference

By Ed Hedemann

The next step has been taken towards improved national coordination of war tax resistance organizing and action. Last September the first national gathering since the Indochina War of war tax resisters was held (see *WRL News*, Nov.-Dec. 1982). That meeting established a coordinating committee, which met three times and led to the Second National Conference, May 28-29 in New York City.

This conference attracted 40 people from 14 states and the District of Columbia, and dealt with nine proposals. The proposals included one on a national clearinghouse, token tax resistance campaign, national census of war tax resisters, networking, alternative funds, etc. the most controversial issue was on establishing a clearinghouse.

The Coordinating Committee had recommended a clearinghouse be set up in order to improve information sharing, networking, national publicity, coordination of actions, and so forth. The question was what form this clearinghouse should take—where located, how many staff members, paid or volunteer, and what should it do? Some were concerned that a clearinghouse would encroach on existing organizations and their funding sources, or would require great sums of money and would fail for lack of it, or would simply be another centralized and bureaucratic organization. While others felt that with the rapidly growing interest in war tax resistance an adequately staffed office was essential, the money could be raised to support it, it would stimulate growth of the wtr movement—not compete with existing organizations, and that for a movement to grow it must be ambitious and take risks.

After much discussion and debate, it was agreed to proceed slowly and cautiously towards a clearinghouse. Two committees were established—one to seek a full-time staff person (or two part-time) and one to find an office.

The proposal for a token wtr campaign was tabled, as was the idea to do a national census. The telephone tax campaign was downgraded from an ambitious national campaign complete with new literature and publicity to one of distributing existing literature on the telephone tax.

The next conference will be Memorial Day weekend (or thereabouts) in 1984. In the interim, the National War Tax Resistance Coordinating Committee will meet this September in Chicago (or Cincinnati).

Ed Hedemann is a member of the WRL national staff.

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nature of a possible nuclear war (civil defense exercises) and we demand an immediate reduction of military investments in terms of personnel, weaponry and funds.

We must overcome the officially promoted political immaturity of our country's people, so that every individual will recognize their personal responsibility for peace and act accordingly. We support pacifist conscientious objectors and their right to alternative civilian service. We oppose the ever-increasing militarization of civilian life and oppose all forms of violence as an inappropriate and inadequate means to solving problems in Central Europe. We will draw attention to the immediate connection between the question of peace and the destruction of the environment, exploitation of the third world, and human rights in all social systems.

We seek to become a significant force in our own country so as to contribute to eliminating war as a means of resolving conflicts; and we will encourage governments to disarm.

4. Welcoming address

The platform of the Second European Convention on Nuclear Disarmament states: "The freedom and self-determination of European peoples is only possible in a nuclear-free Europe:"

We believe that a nuclear-free Europe and a world free of weapons can only be realized through a process of self-determination spread throughout Europe.

Hence we very much regret that the credibility of the Soviet and East German peace proposals has been diminised in that we were not allowed to participate in the comprehensive dialog on questions of peace in East and West, discussed at your Convention.

Only a shared and open movement will save mankind from nuclear destruction. We are pleased to hear that the Convention has developed in such an encouraging way.

For a nuclear-free Europe!
For a real peace without violence!

Our sincere regards,

German Democratic Republic
May 11th, 1983

George Reeves Dies

WRL members suffered a loss with the death, June 11, of George Reeves, 77. He died of cancer at his home in Mendocino, California.

George was a prominent pacifist, a Quaker, an associate of the Socialist Party leader Norman Thomas, and one of those most central to the founding of WRL West. He helped in the organization of KPFA—the first listener supported FM radio station in America.

In San Francisco George had operated a cooperative gardening service. He was not only active in all the good causes, but he was a good and cheerful man who remained active almost to the end of his long struggle with cancer. He is survived by his wife, Haneliesel, and his children Arena and Arlo. He is missed by all who had the good fortune to know him.

WRL Key List

The War Resisters League Key List is sent first class each month to WRL local groups and organizers who need periodic reports on WRL and other movement events and issues. Enclosed in each mailing is an update "Calendar of Events."

If you are an organizer and wish to receive these mailings from the WRL, please enclose $10 (or more) and send in the coupon below to WRL Key List, War Resisters League, 339 Lafayette Street, New York, NY 10012.

☐ Put me on the WRL Key List.

Enclosed is $____ to help cover costs.

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City_____ State____ Zip ____

WRL Statement of Purpose

The War Resisters League affirms that war is a crime against humanity. We therefore are determined not to support any kind of war, international or civil, and to strive nonviolently for the removal of all causes of war.

I support this statement and wish to enroll as a member of the War Resisters League.

Signature _____

Name _____

Address _____

City_____ State ____ Zip____